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the first edition in high degree remain. Here and there, it is true, one feels that genius has been smothered in facts. But the work has gained in usefulness for those whose interest or occupation in charities is practical; and in its larger usefulness Professor Warner's thoughtful and hopeful message has been given new life.

J. A. FIELD

Consanguineous Marriages in the American Population. By GEORGE B. LOUIS ARNER. Columbia University Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law, Vol. XXXI, No. 3. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. 99.

Dr. Arner disclaims any intention to put forward this essay as an exhaustive or final treatment of the subject. What he has done is to assemble and present an array of evidence already published by other investigators; to amplify it by new material of his own gathering, most of which is taken from systematic genealogical records, and to subject all to critical scrutiny. The original material is not in amount adequate for valid statistical analysis, but it is useful as a check on other data because the nature of its sources makes it unusually free from the bias which results from unconscious selection of cases where consanguineous marriage has been followed by pathological and therefore conspicuous results. In the outcome of his inquiry Dr. Arner takes the familiar conservative position that the influence exercised on offspring by the marriage of near kin is only a special result of ordinary principles of inheritance. The greater observed frequency of such congenital defects as idiocy, blindness, and deafness among children of nearly related parents can be sufficiently explained as due to the fact that where there exists a corresponding defect in the ancestry it is doubly likely to appear, and likely to appear in aggravated form, in descendants who may inherit it from a common source through both parents. If this is the true nature of the phenomenon it would seem likely that abnormal ability may in much the same way be intensified in children of consanguineous marriages. If there is no abnormal ancestry, the marriage of kinsfolk would be indifferent. Such conclusions as these are applied in the course of the book to American conditions, yet hardly to the extent or with the new or important results that the title might imply. The discrepancy is doubtless one result of that limitation in the scope of the work which the author acknowledges. Within the limits of its scope the book is interesting and intelligently done.

India and the Empire. By M. DE P. WEBB. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp xxiv+198.

The two main objects of this volume, as stated by the author, are: "(1) to briefly present the case for tariff reform and preferential trade in a somewhat new garb; and (2), more particularly, to exhibit the true position and strength of India and the great importance of her assuming a leading part in the rising movement for imperial tariff revision." At the start the author advances the proposition that, granted a state of peace, the four conditions essential to wealth creation are demand, labor, material, and capital. Demand is by far the most important of these for "in the kindling of wants and desires, in the creation

of demand, in the securing and maintenance of markets lie the whole secret and source of successful trade. Here is the one great central clue that will enable us to decide upon the line of policy best calculated to promote commercial, and therefore social and political, progress." It is pointed out that as regards these four factors Great Britain no longer holds the position of supremacy she once did. "Demand is hedged in on all sides and must become increasingly difficult to maintain; labor is no longer in a position of individual or numerical superiority; materials are the common property of our most powerful rivals; whilst capital, although still very strong, is now face to face with very great capital strength in New York, Paris, and Berlin." It therefore becomes of the utmost importance that measures should at once be taken to combine the resources of the whole empire "for there is practically no end to the ingenuity that can be exerted in the furtherance of a national commercial policy, or to the astonishing results which the exercise of wisdom and foresight in the development thereof may eventually produce." The author, who has had the advantage of seventeen years' residence in India, then proceeds to show just how the economic conditions and industrial resources of that country would fit into such a scheme. Herein lies the chief value of the book. There is little that is new in the general arguments advanced in favor of Chamberlain's fiscal policy, but the general knowledge about India is so deficient and the importance of the country as a factor in this question is so commonly ignored that this part of the volume should prove of especial interest.

An Outline of Economics. By JOHN DANIELS. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908. 8vo, pp. v+28.

The author of this little book, starting with the debatable assumption that economic opinion is sufficiently harmonious to permit an acceptable digest of it to be made, and proceeding by a debatable division of the field which he admits is "somewhat of a departure," puts before us economic principles as he accepts them in a series of compact statements. He writes lucidly, as he desired to do, and in those cases where a terse statement is adequate his formulation is often excellent. But in the very scale of his work there are great difficulties. It is too extended to serve as a mere scheme and too short to admit test or explanation of the propositions presented. It appears to have been maintained at the price of excluding some principles, like the law of diminishing returns and the theory of the division of labor, which most persons will not consent to part with. On the whole, when this treatment, with its air of finality, is applied to an analysis not one's own, one finds it hard to profit much by the book which is the result. In this case the result is perhaps interesting but hardly important.

Money and Profit Sharing or The Double Standard Money System. By JAMES C. SMITH. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., Ltd., 1908. 8vo, pp. xix+232.

The author of this volume seeks (1) more efficient production, (2) more equitable distribution, (3) more harmonious relations between the different classes engaged in production. According to his theory there is a permanent tendency